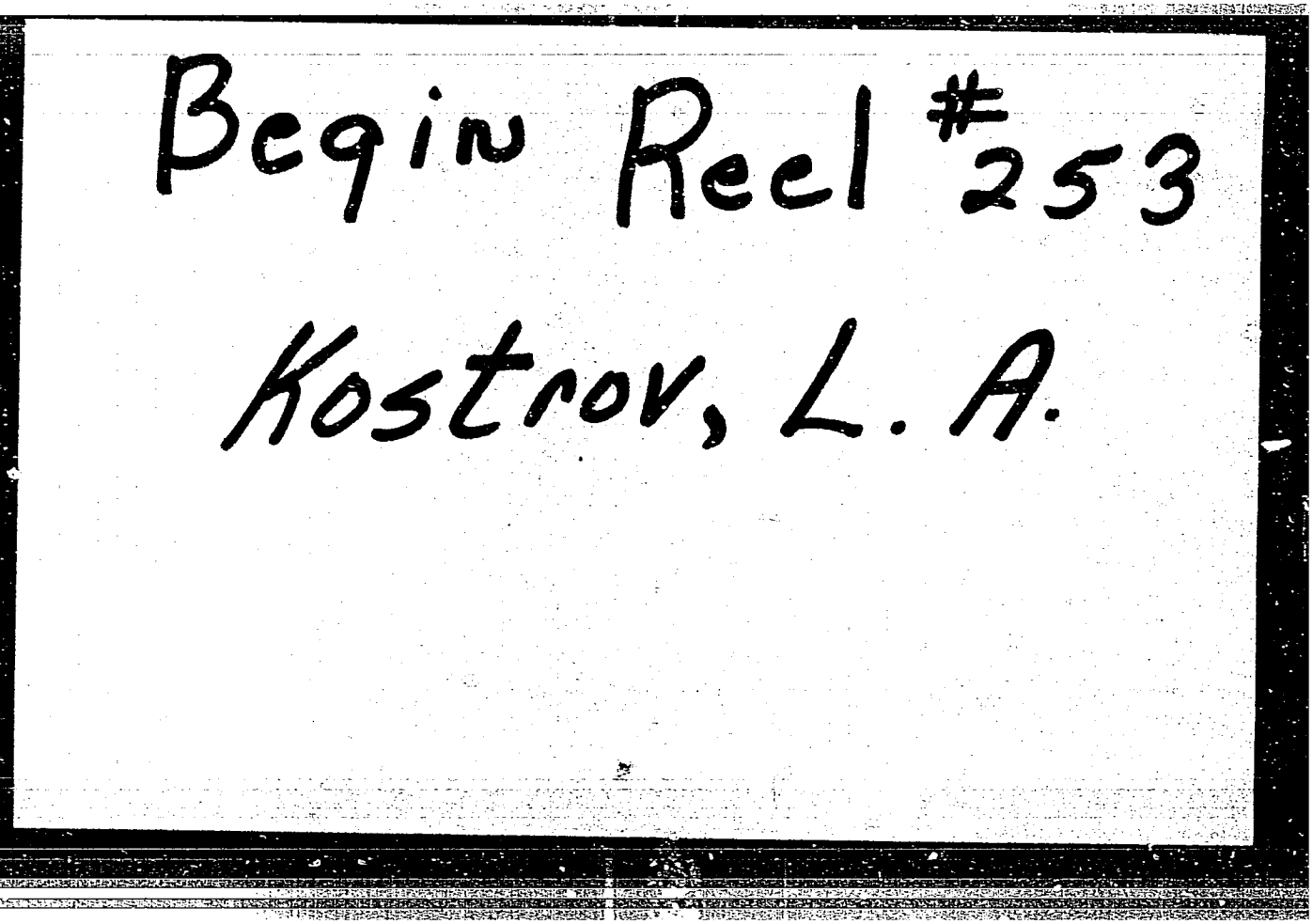

GARAS'KO, B.M., inzh.; KOSTROV, L.A., inzh.

K-2,5-2 pneumatic-tire hydraulic crane. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.1:9-11 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KOSTROV, L.A. (Gor'kiy)

Improve the workmanship in the manufacture of custom clothes.
Shvein.prom. no.5:31 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOSTROV, L.A. (Gor'kiy)

Time has come to finally solve the problem of an overall application of the unified methodology in the design of consumers clothing. Shvein.prom. no.1:22-23 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KOSTROV, M.

Let us improve the work of the counting department. Den. i kred. 16 no.6:59 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Banks and banking--Accounting)

KOSTROV, M. F.

Kostrov, M. F. Principles of relay protection Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1944.

435 p. (50-44156) TK2861.K6

USSR/Electricity Nov 1947
Electrification

"All-Union Electrotechnical Institute on the Eve of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," M. F. Mostrov, Candidate in Technical Sciences, All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, 6 pp

"Vest Elektro-Promyah" No 11

Short historical description of the development of the All-Union Electrotechnical Institute, and particularly the achievements of GEKI-VEI (State Experimental Electrotechnical Institute and All-Union Electrotechnical Institute) with respect to the GOELRO plan, which appears to be a plan for the electrification of the USSR.

LC 57715

KOSTROV, M.F.; BIRYUKOV, V.G.; SIROTINSKIY, L.I.; KISLOV, A.N.; KOZHUKHOV, V.K.; AKOPYAN, A.A.; MEL'KUMOV, A.M.; LARIONOV, V.P.

Professor G.V.Butkevich. Fiftieth anniversary of his birth. Elektrichestvo no.10:92 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

(Butkevich, Georgii Vladimirovich, 1903-)

KOSTROV, M. F.

CHILIKIN, M.G.; KOSTROV, M.F.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; MESHKOV, V.V.; SOLOV'YEV, I.I.; VENIKOV, V.A.

L.I. Sirotinskii, honored worker in science and engineering. Elektrichestvo no.6:91 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Sirotinskii, Leonid Ivanovich, 1879-)

Kostrov, M.F.

AUTHORS: Butayev, F. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Klimov, N. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kostrov, M. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Sakovich, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences 105-58-5-1/28

TITLE: A High-Power High-Voltage Valve (Moshchnyy vysokovol'tnyy ventil')

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At first a survey of the development of the high-voltage valves abroad and at home is given. In the USSR such works were carried out in the laboratories of the VEI (A. N. Larionov, S. V. Krauz 1937, N. S. Klimov 1938 - 1939, M. I. Gal'din 1940). After the war high-voltage valves and control boxes for the first test-d.-c.-trunk line from the hydroelectric plant Kashira to Moscow were elaborated. These works were mainly performed in the Scientific Engineering Office of the former Ministry for Electrical Industry under participation of important German specialists, as G. Dobke, R. Knel'ters, and others. 30 valves of the type VR-1 were produced by this office and partly by the

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test works of the VEI during the second half of 1950. 1950 - 1951 12 valves of the type VR -3 for a maximum of 300 A and 130 kV were produced in the VEI. Since 1952 works were started on a valve for a maximum of 900 a and 130 kV. These works are shortly described here. 1) The problem whether the valve is to be constructed as single-anode- or multi-anode-valve, was solved in favor of the single-anode type. It was shown that the difficulties in connection with the discharge concentration on a small cross section can be overcome. 2) The number of the insets was selected in a way that the advantages are relatively great and the disadvantages are as small as possible. The tests were carried out with 15 (valve by Kesayev), 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 insets (construction by Andreyev). 3) The problem of size and density of these insets is finally to be cleared in the plant. 4) The materials were investigated, 1951 - 1952 a special vacuum--technological equipment was put into operation, solitary test stands were established (up to 1000 A and 160 kV, pulse circuit up to 350 kV). The construction of the valve essentially differs from those used in industry. Then

follows a description of such a valve of the type VR 9/3 for 900 A and 130 kV. In 1952 25 samples of different power and different types were produced. The electric strength of the valve is high. In static tests it stands 140 - 160 kV without an exterior divider. The investigations of the mercury vapor took place according to the probe methods, which had been elaborated in the Laboratory for gas discharge devices at the VEI. The electrical tests at full amperage and voltage were carried out with the equivalent scheme constructed in the VEI for maximally 1000 A and 160 kV, and valuable data were obtained. An extraordinary phenomenon was determined: At positive anode-voltage and normal operation of all excitation anodes and nets no lighting of the principal anode took place at high voltage. At low voltage this phenomenon was not observed. This fact is explained by the occurrence of negative potentials. In investigating the overload capacity it was found that also at 15 000 A within the range of working temperatures an interruption of the current does not occur. Then the voltage in the

arc drops to 700 - 800 V. For the purpose of energy investigations a test stand for 120 MVA was built at the Moscow Institute for D. C. The results of the first test series showed that 900 A and a countervoltage jump of 50 kV no disturbances occurred at the valves. At 900 A and 90 kV countervoltage jump the valves do not lead to an extinction of the excitation arc. For the transmission line from the Stalingrad hydroelectric plant to Donbass (the voltage between the poles amounts to 800 kV and the amperage in the line to 900 A) the VEI proposed an eight-bridge-scheme. The voltage of each bridge amounts to 100 kV. The scheme was accepted by the expert commission. Here two valves are connected in series into the bridge arm: maximum countervoltage 61 kV, countervoltage jump 34 kV, maximum amperage 900 A. - The work for the valve was performed at the Laboratory for High-Voltage Rectifiers at the VEI under participation of the Laboratory for Gas Discharge Devices, and of the Laboratory for Physical Investigations at the institute. The samples of the valves were produced by the electromechanical test plant of the VEI. The porcelain- and ceramic products were produced by the

A High-Power High-Voltage Valve 105-58-5-1/28

"Izolyator" porcelain plant and by the Institute of the GIEKI. N. P. Stepanov, N. P. Savin, N. M. Maslennikov, I. D. Shkolin, A. A. Pertsev, V. S. Grigor'yev, A. A. Timofeyev, R. I. Grigor'yeva, V. V. Bazhenov, I. V. Blond, A. A. Ivanov, Ye. P. Shmarina and others directly and actively participated in the work. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Lenina (VEI) (All-Union Institute for Electrical Engineering imeni Lenin)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electron tubes--Development 2. Electron tubes--USSR
3. Electron tubes--Test results 4. Electron tubes--Applications
5. Transmission lines--Equipment

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8(0) SOV/105-59-6-22/28

AUTHORS: Chilikin, M. G., Kostrov, M. F., Venikov, V. A., Biryukov, V. G., Glazunov, A. A., Butkevich, Yu. V., Razevig, D. V., and Others

TITLE: Leonid Ivanovich Sirotinskiy (Leonid Ivanovich Sirotinskiy) On His 80-th Birthday (K 80-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 91-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scientist and pedagogist, Doctor of Technical Sciences Leonid Ivanovich Sirotinskiy was born in April 1879. His career in the field of science and teaching began, when in 1907 he participated in the establishment of the first junior engineers college in Russia (at present Moskovskiy energeticheskiy tekhnikum, Moscow Polytechnic of Power Engineering), where afterwards he worked for more than 25 years. In 1917 he began to work at the Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche (Moscow Technical University) and later on in the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering). He introduced courses on electrical illumination, electric traction, overvoltages and overvoltage protection at the MVTU and MEI. Later on he mainly worked in the field of high-voltage engineering. He organized the chair of high-voltage engineering

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at the MEI and established a laboratory with this chair. In 1921 in collaboration with K. A. Krug he established the Gosudarstvennyy eksperimental'nyy institut (State Experimental Institute), which later on was transformed into the Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina (All-Union Institute of Electrical Engineering imeni Lenin). Sirotinskiy was the first head of the department of high voltages of the VEI. He still is in close contact with the VEI. He was a member of the Tsentral'nyy elektrotekhnicheskiy sovet (Central Council for Electrical Engineering). In this function and as a consultant to the Glavenergo he collaborated in giving his expert opinion on the power stations on the Dnepr and the Svir', and on the electric grids in the Donbass. He participated in the discussion on the projects of the 400 kv a.c. line and of the d.c. line Stalingrad hydroelectric power station - Donbass. For many years he was the chairman of the committee for the elaboration of specifications for overvoltage protection. He was a member of the Presidium and deputy chairman of the Elektrotekhnicheskoye obshchestvo (Electrotechnical Society), chairman of the section for power stations at the MONITOE, and for many years he was chairman of the

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo MEI (Scientific and Technical Society of the MEI). He is at present still a member of the Scientific Councils of the MEI and VEI, member of the Technical Council of the Ministerstvo stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (Ministry for the Construction of Power Stations). His three-volume textbook "High-Voltage Engineering" is well known. At present he is engaged in re-editing this book. He has been awarded two Lenin Prizes, is a member of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, of the order "Medal of Distinction" and of several medals. In 1942 the title of a Merited Scientist and Engineer of the RSFSR was conferred upon him, and in 1950 he was awarded the Stalin Prize for his work on valve arresters. There is 1 figure.

KOSTROV, N. I.

"Acute catarrhs of the upper respiratory tracts" - p. 30

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 3, 1962

KOSTROV, N.I.

KOSTROV, N.I.

Registration of nystagmus with a mechanical cariograph. Vest. oto-rin. 20 no.1:105-106 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz otolaringologicheskoy kliniki imeni V.I.Voyacheka (nach.kafedry-zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L.Khilov).

(EYE, physiol.
movements, determ. with mechanical cardiograph (Rus)

KOSTROV, N.I.

Case of foreign bodies in the ear. Vest.otorin. 20 no.2: 116-117 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa imeni prof.V.I. Voyacheka Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(EAR--FOREIGN BODIES)
(PARAFFINS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KOSTROV, N.I., kand. med. nauk

Materials on craniometric studies on persons with chronic suppurative otitis. Zhur. ush., nos. i gor. bol. 24 no.1:82 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa imeni V.I. Voyacheka (nachal'nik - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L. Khilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

KOSTROV, N.N.

Mechanization of the grinding section in a woodpulp factory. Bum. prom. 36 no.7:20 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Balakhninskogo kombinata.
(Woodpulp industry--Equipment and supplies)

KOSTROV, N.Ye., inzhener.

Improving the method of salting margarine. Masl.-zhir.prom. 17 no.12:25-26 D '52. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inzhener zhirov.
(Oleomargarine)

KOSTROV, P.

Active social security workers of the miners' trade union committee. Mast.ugl. 8 no.9:15-16 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Predsedatel' shakhtkoma i soveta sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya shakhty imeni Voykova Luganskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Coal miners) (Insurance, Social)

CHEKANOVA, Nina Ignat'yevna, agronom Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KOSTROV, Petr Ivanovich; KOL'TSOV, A.D., nauchnyy red.; CHIRKOV, A.Ya., red.; BARANOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Technology of cultivating forage beans]Tekhnologiia vozdelyvaniia kormovykh bobov, Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 41 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Broad bean)

KOSTROV, P.I., inzh.

Over-all mechanization of growing and harvesting forage beans. Zemledelie 24 no.8:54-59 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Altayskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Altai Territory--Beans)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; KOSTROV, P.Ye., inzh.

Working weak rocky soil with rippers. Transp. stroi. 12 no.6:9-10 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Excavating machinery)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; KOSTROV, P.Ye.

Using the method of borehole charges in construction of the Abakan - Tayshet line. Transp. stroi. 13 no.2:4-7 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Blasting)
(Railroads—Construction)

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B117/B215

26.1630

AUTHOR: Kostrov, V., Engineer

TITLE: Electricity generated in the flame

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 1, 1961, 2-4

TEXT: The author reports on four different methods of generating electricity direct from thermal and chemical energies. Colored insert sheets show the schemes of these methods. The first method of transforming thermal energy into electricity is based upon the thermoelectric effect. The material best suited for generators based upon this principle, are semiconductors. The best scheme is probably a nuclear reactor, where the fuel itself shows thermoelectric properties. In the second method, hot substances are used which emit electrons from their surfaces. In this case, a thermionic reactor with the fuel serving as cathode, is suited best. The combination of thermionic generator and a normal motor, or a thermoelectric generator permits utilization of the high temperatures of the anode. Experiments showed that such a system of high efficiency and sufficient capacity could be developed. The replacement of metallic conductors by hot plasma sim-

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Electricity generated in ...

plifies the design of such generators. To obtain good results with the temperatures attainable so far, charged particles have to be injected into the hot plasma to increase its electric conductivity. In the development of magnetohydrodynamic generators, scientists endeavor to obtain a maximum difference in pressures to give the plasma current with the velocity of light. Aerodynamic supersonic tubes and rockets prove the possibility of a practical solution to this problem. The first three methods permit attaining a considerable increase of the maximum temperatures of motor cycles and thus to increase their efficiency to 0.5-0.6, whereas the costs are reduced at the same time. The fourth method (2) is based on the utilization of electrochemical current sources obtained by fuel elements of comparatively high efficiency (approximately 75%). A further increase may be attained by the use of cheaper fuels, such as natural gas, gasoline vapor etc. instead of oxygen and hydrogen. There are 5 figures.

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KOSTROV, V., inzh.

Split ray. Tekh.mol. 28 no.10:33-35 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Polarization (Light))

KOSTROV, V., inzh.

Rural Council for Mechanization and Efficiency Promotion.
Tekh. mol. 28 no. 12:24-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Farm mechanization)

5(3) SOV/79-29-8-32/81

AUTHORS: Levina, R. Ya., Daukshas, V. K., Kostrov, V. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Hydrocarbons. LXX. Synthesis of Ditertiary Alkyl Methanes (C_{14}-C_{17}) With Three Quaternary Carbon Atoms

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2601 - 2604 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors recently described (Refs 1-3) the general method of synthesizing the paraffin hydrocarbons with two quaternary carbon atoms which are separated by a methylene group (of the ditertiary alkyl methanes): the tertiary allyl chlorides (I), the monohydrochlorides of 2,4-dimethyl pentadiene-1,3,(R=CH_3) or of 3,5-dimethyl heptadiene-2,4 (R=C_2H_5) were introduced into the reaction, i.e. into the first reaction of Grignard-Wuertz, with alkyl magnesium; the resultant alkenes were hydrochlorinated, and the tertiary saturated chlorides synthesized in this connection were converted with alkyl magnesium bromides in the presence of mercuric chloride (in the second Grignard-Wuertz reaction) into the ditertiary alkyl methanes. In the present paper the tertiary alkyl-magnesium chlorides were used (instead of the

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previously employed primary or secondary alkyl-magnesium bromides) in the first part of the Grignard-Wuertz reaction. The alkenes (II) with two adjacent quaternary carbon atoms were formed; by hydrochlorination of these alkenes, the corresponding saturated tertiary chlorides (III) were obtained, from which the ditertiary alkyl methanes (IV) with considerably branched structure and with three quaternary carbon atoms were synthesized with isopropylmagnesium bromide, in the presence of $HgCl_2$, according to Grignard-Wuertz (Reaction Scheme). In this way, the former universal method of synthesizing the ditertiary alkyl-methanes with two quaternary carbon atoms was extended to the ditertiary alkyl methanes with three quaternary carbon atoms. In both tables, the constants of the resultant alkenes and alkanes with the corresponding general structure formulas are given. The authors expressed their gratitude to Ye. G. Treshchova for the optical investigations which were carried out in order to characterize the compounds synthesized. There are 2 tables and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)
SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

LEVIN, L.Ya.; VANCHIKOV, V.A.; SHUR, A.B.; KAYLOV, V.D.; BYALYY, L.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: RUSAKOV, P.G.; ANTONOV, V.M.; KOSTROV, V.A.; KOTOV, A.P.; YEGOROV, N.D.; BUGAYEV, K.M.; SOLODKOV, V.I.; YASHCHENKO, B.F.; KOREGIN, A.V.; SAPOZHNIKOV, N.P.; TSUKANOV, V.N.; VITOVSKIY, V.M.

Mastering the operation of high-capacity blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.9:773-778 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BYALYY, L.A.; SHUR, A.B.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOTOV, A.P.; RUSAKOV, P.G.; YEGOROV, N.D.; KOSTROV, V.A.; RYNNOV, N.F.

Investigating the time length for the flow of gases through powerful blast furnaces. Stal' 24 no.1:14-17 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KOSTROV, V.I.

Casting caps in combination molds. Mashinostroitel' no.11:17 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Molding (Founding))

KOSTROV, V.I.; GORDEYEV, Ye.M., red.; SAGITOVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Work practice of mixed brigades on the collective farms of the Tatar A.S.S.R.] Opyt raboty kompleksnykh brigad v kolkhozakh Tatarskoi ASSR. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Collective farms)

DVORAK, Zdenek, inz., arch.; KOSTROV, Vl., inz., arch.

Use of weldless steel tubes. Zel dop tech 11 no.4:116 '63.

1. KOSTROV V.N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology--terminology

7. Committee on Technical Terminology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Izv. AN SSSR Otd, tekh.anuk no.12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953 uncl.

KOSTROV, V.N.

Russia—Public Works

Helping the great construction projects of communism (open party meeting in the Section of Technological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.). Vest. AN SSSR 22, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, NOVEMBER 1952 ~~1953~~, Unclassified.

KOSTROV,V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Standardization and regulation of terminology. Standartizatsiia no.2:11-14 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Standardization--Terminology)

KOSTROV, V. N.

112-6-11762 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957,Nr6, p. 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kostrov, V.N.

TITLE: History of the Theory and Practice of Development and Coordination of Russian Engineering Terminology (Istoriya teorii i praktiki postroyeniya i uporyadocheniya russkoy tekhnicheskoy terminologii)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, presented to the Institute of History of Natural Science and Engineering (In-t istorii yestestvoznaniya tekhniki), Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of History of Natural Science and Engineering (In-t istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki), Ac. of Sc., USSR

Card 1/1

KOSTROV, Ye.N.

GLIKMAN, L.A.; SUPRUN, L.A.; KOSTROV, Ye.N.

Method for corrosion fatigue testing of specimens 60mm in diameter. Zav. lab. 23 no.3:343-345 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Metals--Fatigue)

GLIKMAN, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOSTROV, Ye.N., inzh., aspirant

Effect of the scale factor on the fatigue strength of steel.
Trudy LIEI no.23:27-45 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Morskogo flota (for Kostrov).
(Steel--Fatigue)

GLIKMAN, L.A.; KOSTROV, Ye.N.; SUPRUN, L.A.; YELIN, I.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, P.S.; ZOBACHEV, Yu.Ye.; DOBRER, V.K.; STRUMPE, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; ARAKELOV, V.M., nauchnyy red.; BAMA, N.G., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Organization and technology of ship repair; corrosion and mechanical strength of metals] Organizatsiia i tekhnologiia sudoremonta; voprosy korrozionno-mekhanicheskoi prochnosti metallov. Leningrad, Izd-vo Morskoi transport 1959. 76 p. (Leningrad. tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut morskogo flota. Trudy no.22) (MIRA 12:5)
(Metals--Testing) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

28(5) SOV/32-25-4-31/71

AUTHORS: Glikman, L. A., Kostrov, Ye. N., Dobrer, V. K.

TITLE: Tests for Corrosion Fatigue in Bending and Torsion (Ob ispytaniyakh na korrozionnuyu ustalost' pri izgibe i pri kruchenii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 456-460 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The tests were carried out in common with the metal laboratory of the "Elektrosila" Works. The problem of relationship between the fatigue limits in torsion and bending under the simultaneous effect of corrosion has not been much investigated up to date, and the results (Refs 3,4) are contradictory. For this reason, special investigations of steel 35 (0.35% C, 0.32% Si, 0.77% Mn, 0.027% S and 0.022% P) were carried out in this case. The samples were made of a long bar (diameter 25 mm); they were submitted to normalizing at 850-870° and had the following characteristics: σ_s = 33.1 kg/mm^2, σ_B = 62.1 kg/mm^2, δ_5 = 27.4% and ψ = 60.1%. The sketch of a sample is given (Fig 1). The transverse-fatigue tests were carried out on machines of the type NU at a sample rotation speed of 3000 rpm. The torsion tests were made on an especially designed machine (according to V. K. Dobrer, Engineer) with a certain load

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Tests for Corrosion Fatigue in Bending and Torsion

moment (Fig 2). The working principle of the machine consists in the fact that by an eccentrically loaded, rotating vertical axis a torsional moment varying in magnitude and direction is produced on the sample. The frequency of the load cycles is determined by the speed of the electric motor driving the vertical axis, and amounted to 2300-2500 cycles/minute. The corrosion agent was a 3% NaCl solution, and parallel tests with air were made. V. V. Marugin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota) (Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Marine) and Ye. A. Suvorova (zavod "Elektro- [illegible] works) took part in the experiments. The fatigue curves obtained show that the corrosion-fatigue resistance greatly depends on the number of load cycles. The test results obtained show, among other things, that the relationship between the corrosion-fatigue resistance in bending and torsion remains the same for corrosion-resistant materials. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Marine)

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KOSTROV, YE.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6025

Soveshchaniye po ustalosti metallov. 2nd., Moscow, 1960.

Tsiklicheskaya prochnost' metallov; materialy vtorogo soveshchaniya po ustalosti metallov, 24 - 27 maya 1960 g. (Cyclic Metal Strength; Materials of the Second Conference on the Fatigue of Metals, held May 24 - 27, 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 338 p. Errata slip inserted. 2800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. A. Oding, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: A. N. Chernov; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Gusova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and metallurgists.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers presented and discussed at the second conference on fatigue of metals, which was held at the Institute of Metallurgy in May 1960. These papers deal with the nature of fatigue fracture, the mechanism of formation

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Cyclic Metal Strength (Cont.) SOV/6025

and growth of fatigue cracks, the role of plastic deformation in fatigue fracture, an accelerated method of determining fatigue strength, the plotting of fatigue diagrams, and various fatigue test methods. New data are presented on the sensitivity of high-strength steel to stress concentration, the effect of stress concentration on the criterion of fatigue failure, the effect of the size factor on the strength of metal under cyclic loads, and results of endurance tests of various machine parts. Problems connected with cyclic metal toughness, internal friction, and the effect of corrosion media and temperature on the fatigue strength of metals are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

NATURE OF FATIGUE FRACTURE

EFFECT OF THE STRESS CONCENTRATION AND THE SIZE FACTOR ON THE FATIGUE STRENGTH

CYCLIC TOUGHNESS AND INTERNAL FRICTION

GLIKMAN, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSTROV, Ya.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAMASKINA, O.L., inzh.

Fatigue strength and residual stresses in steel specimens surfaced with 1Kh13 high-chromium stainless steal. Trudy LMZ no.9:138-151 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Steel—Fatigue) (Thermal stresses)

S/137/62/000/011/034/045
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Glikman, L. A., Kostrov, Ye. N.

TITLE: The effect of the scale factor upon the corrosion-fatigue strength of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 113 - 114, abstract 11I741 (In collection: "Tsiklich. prochnost' metallov", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 187-198)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the scale factor upon the corrosion-fatigue resistance in sea water of the following materials: structural carbon steel СТ 40 (St 40) in annealed state, structural Cr-Ni-steel 40 ХН (40KhN), stainless austenitic steel 1 Х18Н9 Т (1Kh18N9T) in rolled state, brass ЛМцЖ 55-3-1 (LMtsZh55-3-1) and ЛАМцЖ 67-5-2-2 (LAMtsZh67-5-2-2) in cast state. Results are presented on variations of the corrosion-fatigue strength of all materials under atmospheric conditions, in 3% NaCl (imitating sea water) and fresh water, depending upon the frequency of cycles, the shape and dimension of specimens. The process of corrosion-fatigue failure is determined by the interaction

Card 1/2

The effect of the scale factor upon the...

S/137/62/000/011/034/045
A006/A101

of 2 factors: namely, the corrosion and the mechanical factor. Then the relative share of these factors, under otherwise equal conditions (material, frequency of cycles, shape and dimension of specimens, corrosion medium), depends upon the basis of the cyclic effect. There are 16 references.

N. Lukashina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOSTROV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEKHOVTSEV, Ye.D.; MARUGIN, V.V.; KAGANOVICH, I.S.

Effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosion-fatigue strength of steel and cast iron. Trudy TSNIIMF 57:51-60 '64.

VYSOTSKIY, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZOBACHEV, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTROV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Selecting anticorrosive additives for the cooling water of marine internal combustion engines. Mor. flot 25 no.3,26-28 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Vysotskiy).

L 62073-65 EPF(c)/EWP(z)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5014029 UR/0277/65/000/003/0011/0011
669.14.018.8: 620.194.8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Otel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 3.48.79

AUTHOR: Glikman, L.A.; Kostrov, Ye. N.

TITLE: Characteristics of corrosion fatigue failure in stainless steel 1Kh18N9T

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Korrozion. ustalost' metallov. L'vov, Kamenyar, 1964, 16-26

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, corrosion fatigue test, steel fatigue, stress concentration, steel corrosion, notch geometry, scale factor, crevice corrosion/1Kh18N9T steel

TRANSLATION: Smooth (d=10 and 60 mm) and notched samples were used to study the corrosion fatigue strength of stainless steel 1Kh18N9T. Tests with smooth samples of small diameter (10 mm) indicated high corrosion fatigue strength of steel 1Kh18N9T in 3% NaCl. A sharp decrease in corrosion fatigue strength was noted for samples with stress concentrators. The corrosion fatigue strength in sharply notched samples was [illegible] kg/mm^2 at about $10 \cdot 10^7$ cycles. The actual value of the concentration factor proved

Card 1/2

L 62073-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014029

greater in this case than the theoretical magnitude ($\beta_c > 5.5$ at $\alpha_t = 5.2$) This decrease in corrosion fatigue strength is related to the occurrence of intensive crevice corrosion at the apex of the acute and deep notch. The effect of an increase in dimensions on the fatigue corrosion resistance of steel in 3% NaCl proved qualitative, as in the case of an atmospheric environment. The negative effect of the scale factor on the strength of steel intensifies with an increase in the number of test cycles. This is attributed to a more intensive manifestation of crevice corrosion as the corrosion fatigue fault develops in larger samples. Bibl. with 10 titles. I. Potapov.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 06070-65 EPF(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pf-4 MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5014028 UR/0277/65/000/003/0011/0011
669.14.018.8: 620.194.8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 3.48.78

AUTHOR: Glikman, L.A.; Kostrov, Ye. N.

TITLE: Effect of intercrystalline corrosion susceptibility in type 18-8 stainless steel on its corrosion fatigue strength

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Korrozion. ustalost' metallov. L'vov, Kamenyar, 1964, 96-104

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion fatigue strength, stainless steel, intercrystalline corrosion, steel corrosion, cast steel, austenite steel, tempered steel, steel fatigue/1Kh18N9 steel

TRANSLATION: The study concerned the effects of the intercrystalline corrosion susceptibility of stainless steel 1Kh18N9 in the cast, austenitized or tempered state on its corrosion fatigue strength. Fatigue tests involved simple bending on an NU unit in air and in a corrosive environment. The reduction of corrosion fatigue strength in 3% NaCl was noticeably greater (about 22%) for cast steel after austenitizing than for the same type

Card 1/2

L 62076-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014028

of steel in a forged state. Fatigue failure of the tested steel in air and in the NaCl solution was intercrystalline in character. Bibl. with 9 titles. I. Potapov.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

steel. The curve of effectiveness of protection vs current density shows a maximum. Although with the optimal cathode polarization the corrosion-fatigue resistance of the soft steels is practically the same as in air, the maximal limit of corrosion-fatigue strength of the hard steel, with optimal current density, is still 20% less than the

Card 1/2

L 11446-67
ACC NR: AP6029683

same limit in air. The reduction in protection effectiveness with excess current is highest for the hard steel. The curves produced are the result of the interaction of two features: the increased protection due to the cathode effect and the reduction in fatigue strength due to absorption of hydrogen. Orig. art. has: 3 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 lm

RYAUZOV, A.N.; GRUZDEV, V.A.; KOSTROV, Yu.A.; SIGAL, M.B.; GERSHMAN, B.G., red.; VIATKINA, N.V., red.

[Technology of the manufacture of synthetic fibers] Tekhnologiia proizvodstva khimicheskikh volokon. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 516 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KOSTROV, Yu.A.

Acetylcellulose staple fiber of new types. Khim.volok no.4:1-3 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Cellulose acetate)

SOKOLOVA, V. A.; KOSTROV, Yu. A.

Economic profitableness of a speeded-up development of the production of acetate cellulose fibers. Khim. volok. no.6: 28-30 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Serpukhovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Cellulose acetates)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KOSTROV, Yuriy Anatol'yevich; ZAZULINA, Z.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.; ISH, N.N., red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.

[Acetyl cellulose fibers] Proizvodstvo atsetiltselliuloznogo volokna. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 70 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KOSTROVA, K. M.

"Temperature Reaction Following Bronchoscopy and Trachectomy in Sclerotic Cases," Vest. Oto-rino-larihgol., No. 4, 1948.

Otorhinolaryngological Clinic, Belorussian Med. Inst. Minsk.

KOSTROVA, K. M.

KOSTROVA, K. M.: "Scleroma in childhood and adolescence." Minsk State Medical Inst. Minsk., 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

KNIGA, N.P.; KOSTROVA, K.M.

Late results of tonsillectomy. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.2:9-10 F '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Minskogo med. instituta.
(TONSILS--SURGERY)

L 7689-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6000911 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/001/0034/0040

AUTHOR: Treindl, Ludovit--Traindl, L. (Doctor; Candidate of sciences); Kostrova, Lubica (Graduate chemist)

ORG: Faculty of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Department of Natural Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava (Katedra anorganickej a fyzikalnej chemie Prirodoveckej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho)

TITLE: Polarographic study of kinetics of reduction of bromates by sulfocyanates

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 1, 1965, 34-40

TOPIC TAGS: bromate, thiocyanate, chemical reduction, chemical kinetics, polarography

ABSTRACT: The study was based on the influence of time upon the limiting currents of the bromates. Reaction velocity corresponds to a kinetic equation of the first order, even at equal concentrations of both reactants. The rate constant increases linearly with increasing sulfocyanate concentration, and with the square of the concentration of H ions. On the basis of the changes of the rate constant with temperature, the activation energy of 11.4 k cal/ mole and an activation entropy of 28.0 cal/ g mole were determined. A discussion of the partial reactions of the decomposition of the unstable compound $BrO_2.SCN$ that is formed is presented. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 6 formulas, 1 table. [JPRS]

Card 1/2

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry. Q
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author : Pigarev, N. V.; Kostrova, L. A.; Chavchanidze,*
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the**
Title : Certain Chracteristics of the Egg Laying Capacity of Hens Kept in Cages.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ptitseprom-sti, 1956, 6, 97-107

Abstract : From the age of 5 1/2 to 18 months 86 laying hens which were kept in separate coops of 0.14 m^2 each were divided into 3 groups according to their egg productivity: up to 130 eggs, 131-190 eggs, and 191 and more eggs. A comparison of monthly egg productivity demonstrated that hens with a low yearly productivity laid 36 percent less eggs during the first 3 months than

Card: 1/5

*V. I.
**Fowl Industry.

secutive months on the basis of their individual egg productivity during the first few months. Only the egg productivity of 11.5-12.5

Card: 2/5

Country : USSR
Catogory : Farm Animals. Q
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : month old hens could serve as a criterium for their subsequent egg productivity. In another experiment, 30 young hens with good egg productivity were transferred at the age of 11.5 months from individual cages to group cages (with an area of 0.5 m^2 each) with 5-6 hens in each cage. The egg productivity dropped sharply and only at the end of the month gradually approached the level of the control group which has remained in individual cages.
When in a third experiment 119 laying hens 12.5

Card: 3/5

Card: 4/5

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 10-day periods.
Hens behave quietly in individual cages, they eat calmly and rest after being fed; also, incidences of various trama are excluded. — S. G. Petrov

Card: 5/5

29738
S/190/61/003/011/008/016
B110/B101

15.8600 1372 2209 1234

AUTHORS: Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh., Kostrova, N. D., Berlin, A. A.

TITLE: Polymers with conjugated bonds and heteroatoms in the conjugated chain. XVIII. Some peculiarities of infrared spectra of polymers with conjugated bonds

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 1669 - 1672

TEXT: The authors studied the infrared spectra of linear and trimeric carbochain polymers with linear conjugated chain for peculiarities connected with the appearance of epr spectra. By means of ИКС-11 (IKS-11) and ИКС-14 (IKS-14) spectrometers, they investigated: yellow polyphenyl acetylene (PPA) thermally polymerized in Ar atmosphere at 150°C (I) ($\overline{M}_n$ = 1200); PPA after additional thermal treatment at 300 (II) and 400°C (III); unmeltable and unsoluble trimeric block copolymer from PPA and p-diethinyl benzene (PDEB) (IV); polyazophenylene (PAP) (V) ($\overline{M}_n$ = 650) and its trimeric block copolymer with PDEB (VI); poly-PDEB (VII). and the

Card 1/3

Polymers with conjugated bonds...

is suggested by the parallelism between the intensity of continuous absorption in the infrared range of the spectrum and the concentration of unpaired electrons in the polymer sample. This, however, will have to be confirmed by further investigations. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1960

Card 3/3

LIMANOV, V.Ye.; KOSTROVA, N.D.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; IZMAIL'SKIY, V.A.

Hydrogen bond and configuration of molecules p- and m-N-[β-(4-nitrophenyl)-ethyl]-aminophenol. Izv.vyss.ucheb.zav; khim. i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:867-868 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Phenol--Spectra) (Hydrogen bonding)

S/190/62/004/006/012/026
B110/B138

15.8150

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A., Matveyeva, N. G., Sherle, A. I., Kostrova, N. D.

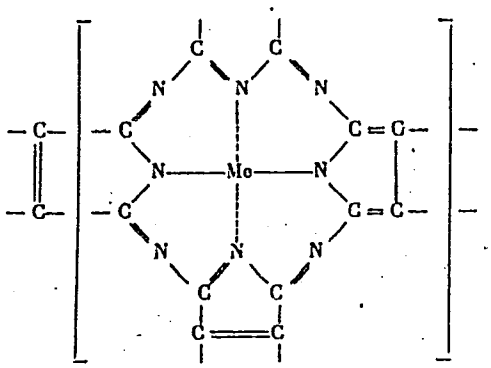
TITLE: Polymers with conjugate bonds and heteroatoms in the conjugate chains. XXI. Polymeric complexes of tetraethylene cyanide

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 860-868

TEXT: The preparation of polymers from tetraethylene cyanide and metals or metal salts was studied because: (1) tetraethylene cyanide has a planar structure, which permits conjugation via nitrile groups; (2) it shows four nitrile groups on two carbon atoms, and may form cyclic structures with and without metal atoms; (3) polymers obtained from it and the metals have so far been the only "inorganic" macromolecular compounds with directly bonded carbon, nitrogen and metals; and (4) because of the high vapor tension and heat stability of the monomer polymer complexes can be formed directly on the metal surface (Cu, Fe, Ni, Al etc). Black films which were insoluble in organic, alkaline, and

acidic substances were obtained here after 5 - 20 hr at 150 - 450°C. The black, infusible, hygroscopic polymers obtained from tetraethylene cyanide and copper acetylacetonate (2:1) were insoluble in common organic substances, variously soluble in dimethyl formamide, pyridine, triethanolamine and concentrated H_2SO_4. The IR spectra of the films obtained from tetraethylene cyanide and copper showed a background at 700 - 1800 cm^{-1} which is typical for built-up or planar polymers with conjugate bonds. Polymers from copper acetylacetonate showed a wide asymmetric absorption band at 1700 - 1400cm^{-1}. For all polymers the absorption maximum lies at $\sim$2210 cm^{-1}, which corresponded to the C≡N bond. The intensive background confirmed the strongly branched system of the conjugate bonds. The degree of order depends on conditions of synthesis. Polymers obtained from copper acetylacetonate showed abnormal η/c dependence on c, similar to polyphenylenes and polyazophenylenes. The presence of neighboring C≡N groups points to the formation of energetically favorable, flat azoporphin structures with or without chelate-like bonded metals:

Polymers with conjugate bonds...



Polymers obtained from metals had much higher heat stability than those obtained from copper acetylacetonate, since the acetylacetonate groups bonded to a metal of different valences initiate chain decomposition into peroxide radicals. The magnetic susceptibility depends on the flux density and temperature, and is higher ($\chi = 1.03 \cdot 10^{-5}$ CGSM) (20°C, 3500

Card 3/4

oersted) for a polymer obtained from acetylacetonate in absence of the solvent than for one obtained in the presence of cyclohexanone. The dependence of log ρ on 1/T is linear for all polymers. The conductivities are 10^{-5} to 10^{-12} ohm^{-1}·cm^{-1}, the activation energy E = 10 - 15 kcal/mole. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1961

KOSTROVA, R.A.

Formation of vanadium (IV) thiocyanate complexes in solution. Visnyk Kyiv.un.no.2.Ser.fiz.ta khim. no.1:109-112 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Vanadium compounds)

AUTHORS: Golub, A. M., Kostrova, R. A.

S/078/60/005/03/039/048
B004/B005

TITLE: Investigation of Complex Formation in the System VO^{2+} - CNS^- - Solvent

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 726-730 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the present paper was the determination of more complicated complexes than the known $VOSCN^+$. At first, the authors report on the investigation of the electrical conductivity in the system VO^{2+} - CNS^- - solvent. Water, and water + 50% of acetone, were used as solvents. The conductivity was measured according to Kohlrausch's method. An EO-7 oscillograph was used as null instrument, a generator of type ZG-10 as current source. Figure 1 shows that with increasing ion concentration the conductivity changes monotonously. The deviation from the additivity (diagram $\Delta \varkappa$, composition, Fig 2) shows indistinct maxima which are ascribed to the complexes $VOSCN^+$ and $VO(SCN)_2$. These complexes are little stable so that the investigation of the conductivity yielded no clear results. Therefore, the system was investigated by an SF-4 spectrophotometer in the wave band 320-1000 mμ in aqueous solution as well

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Investigation of Complex Formation in the System VO^{2+} - CNS^- - Solvent

S/078/60/005/03/039/048
B004/B005

as in solutions of water with 25, 50 and 75% of acetone. Figure 3 shows the absorption curves for $VO(ClO_4)_2$ and $VO(ClO_4)_2$ + NaCNS, figure 4 the dependence of the optic density on the composition. The varying course of the two absorption curves suggests a complex formation. In aqueous solution, the complexes $VOCNS^+$ and $VO(CNS)_2$ are formed. An addition of nonaqueous solvents leads to a displacement of the water molecules from the inner sphere, and to a formation of anion complexes including $VO(CNS)_4^{2-}$. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

Card 2/2

GOLUB, A.M. [Holub, A.M.]; KOSTROVA, R.A.

Thiocyanate complexes of vanadium (III) in methanol. Dop.
AN URSR no.8:1061-1064 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR A.K. Babko.
(Vanadium compounds) (Thiocyanates)

GOLUB, A.M.; KOSTROVA, R.A.

Thiocyanate complexes of chromium (III) in nonaqueous solutions. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:784-789 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.

GOLUB, A.M.; KOSTROVA, R.A.

Complex formation in the system VO^{2} -CNS^{-} - solvent. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.3:726-730 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Vanadium chlorate)
(Sodium thiocyanate)

POLYAKOV, N.G.; KOSTROVA, T.A.

Study of the biological activity of some drugs containing cardiac glycosides during their storage at different temperatures.
Apt. delo 10 no. 2:56-59 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

KOSTROVA, Ye. A.

"Problems of Stability in Cases of Phase-by-Phase and Three-Phase Automatic Reclosing." Sub 25 Jun 47, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

MAZOKHINA, N.N.; KOSTROVA, Ye.I.

Effect of antibiotics on the anaerobic cultures of Clostridium sporogenes and Cl. Botulinum. Trudy VNIIKOP no.11:30-33 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KOSTROVA, E.I.

USSR/Microbiology - Sanitary Microbiology. F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19504

Author : Kostrova, E.I.
Inst :
Title : Conditions of Microorganism Development in Tomato Products

Orig Pub : Konservn. i ovoshchesush. prom-st, 1957, No 1, 11-13

Abstract : For the first hours of storage at 25° the quantity of microorganisms in raw tomato pulp decreases; in subsequent hours it begins to increase. At an air temperature above 25° transportation and storage of raw pulp may not take longer than 2 hours. When tomato preserves are infected with subtilis-mesentericus bacteria in quantities over 10 thousand per g, the author observed deterioration of canning in storage.

Card 1/1

KOSTROVA, Ye. I.

New methods for sterilizing tomato products. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.6:19-22 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes--Preservation)

KOSTROVA, Ye.I.

Bacterial spoilage of tomato products and a new method of bacteriological control. Kons. i ov.prom. 12 no.7:42-44 Jl '57. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomato products--Bacteriology) (Food--Bacteriology)

KOSTROVA, Ye.I.

Antimicrobic properties of tomatoes. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.8: 38-40 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomato products--Bacteriology)

KOSTROVA, Ye. I., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the pre-treatment of tomatoes and tomato products." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timipyazev); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 147)

NAZAROVA, A.I.; KOSTROVA, Ye.I.

Preserving and packaging semiprocessed vegetables to be used in meals. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:16-17 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Vegetables--Preservation)

APT, F.S.; KOSTROVA, Ye.I.; MATROZOVA, R.G.; NEKHOTENOVA, T.I.; ROGACHEVA, A.I.; NOSKOVA, G.L., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; SYCHEVA, M.Ye., mikrobiolog, retsenzent; NAMESTNIKOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, spets. red.; MURASHEVA, O.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Microbiological control in the canned food, concentrated food and dried vegetables industry] Mikrobiologicheskii kontrol' konservnogo, pishchekontsentratnogo i ovoshchesushil'nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 114 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(FOOD—MICROBIOLOGY)

LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu.; NAZAROVA, A.I.; KOSTROVA, Ye.I.; KALUGINA, L.N.

Use of rectangular tin cans of large holding capacity. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.4:25-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tin cans)

KOSTROVA, Ye.I.; MAZOKHINA, N.N.; MAYDENOVA, L.P.

Development of scientifically based methods of sterilization in food canning. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.6:36-38 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned--Sterilization)

KOSTROVA, Ye.I.; BOGDANOVA, N.V.

Bacterial spoilage of canned fish in tomato sauce. Kons.i ov. prom. 17 no.9:37-39 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Fish, Canned) (Food--Bacteriology)

KOSTROVA, E. P.

9
8

988 Spectrographic analysis of tin. M. A. Rivkina, V. D. Pisarev, A. V. Kornilov, E. P. Kostrova, L. A. Kotel'nikova and M. P. Levchenko (New Siberia Inst. Railway Transport Engineers and New Siberia Tin Works). Zavod. Lab., 1955, 21 (9), 1081-1083.--Spectrographic determinations of Pb, Cu, Bi, Fe, Sb and As in tin, with tin and tin-alloy electrodes, are described. G. S. Smith

PM

KOSTROVA, Z. P.

USSR/ Chemistry - Quantitative analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 67/97

Authors : Pisarev, V. D.; Kornilov, A. V.; and Kostrova, Z. P.

Title : Spectral analysis of stannous babbits

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 284-285, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : Brief announcement is made on the development of a method for quantitative spectral analysis of babbits (Sn-Sb-Cu alloys) for their content of elements (Cu, Sb, Pb, Bi, Fe and As). The rapidity and accuracy of the spectral analysis method were found to satisfy the requirements of industry. Table.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KOSTROVA, Z.P.

PISAREV, V.D.; KORNILOV, A.V.; KOSTROVA, Z.P.

Spectrum analysis of black tin. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.19 no.2:210-211 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

KOSTROVA, Z.P.

Category : USSR/Optics - Optical methods of analysis. Instruments K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2520

Author : Rivkina, M.A., Pisarev, V.D., Kornilov, A.V., Kostrova, Z.P., Kotel'nikova, L.A., Levchenko, M.P.

Inst : Novosibirsk Inst. of Railroad Transport Engineers and Novosibirsk Tin Plant, USSR

Title : Spectral Analysis of Tin

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Abstract : Description of a method for the spectral analysis of tin of various grades with impurities of Cu, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, and Fe. Standard samples for the determination of Bi, Pb, Sb, and Cu were obtained by diluting the dual alloys (one of these elements and tin) in pure tin. Standards for As and Fe were prepared separately. A description of the analysis procedure is given. The mean arithmetic error in the determination of the impurities in the tin does not exceed ± 7 -- 9%. The analysis of a single sample for six elements lasts 50-60 minutes.

Card : 1/1

KOSTROVA, [illegible]

[illegible] spectrum analysis of tin [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The soln., dild. to 100 ml. and [illegible] portion of HF, gave 3 samples for spectrum analysis. [illegible]

[illegible] use of standards obtained in different processes than the sample tested may increase an error in the detn. by as much as ±20%. W. M. Sternberg